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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Animals will always be necessary for some research, but scientists should take steps to limit their use, a study has found. Story on Page 4.

A federal panel has urged the Environmental Protection Agency to expand its study of the potential risks of genetically altered organisms. Story on Page 5.

The availability of student aid does not discourage most parents from saving for their children's college education, according to the College Board. Story on Page 9.

White businessmen continue to predominate on college governing boards, according to a nationwide survey. Story on Page 23.

The future of the Gilbert C. Swanson Foundation in Omaha is uncertain, following a disclosure that 89 per cent of its assets have disappeared. Story on Page 28.

The belligerent tactics of the Spartacus Youth League have alienated other student groups on the left. Story on Page 29.

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics will vote next month on a proposal to shift power in the organization to college presidents. Story on Page 31.

Brawls at basketball games have prompted several colleges and conferences to cancel games or reprimand coaches. Story on Page 31.

Faculty members at Britain's universities, who staged a one-day strike, won a pay increase of 5.2 per cent for 1985-86. Story on Page 35.

The fate of France's leading government research agency will be at stake in next month's general election. Story on Page 36.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	31-34
Bulletin Board	48-95
Calendar of Events	41-47
Deadlines	47
Deaths	40
Gazette	40
Government & Politics	9-22
Grants	40-41
International News	35-38
Letters	39
Personal & Professional	23-27
Philanthropy	28
Scholarship	4-8
Students	29-30

TIAA Pensions Seen Threatened by New Tax Bill

12-pct. cut in benefits forecast for some college workers

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

The lifetime pension benefits of some college workers could decline by as much as 12 per cent if Congress votes to revoke the tax-exempt status of higher education's principal pension system—the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund.

Testifying last week before the Senate Committee on Finance, James G. MacDonald, chairman of the companies, urged lawmakers to oppose a provision in the House version of the tax-reform bill that would levy new taxes on T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F.

Several of the Senators at the hearing, including the chairman of the committee, Sen. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, indicated that they opposed taxation of the T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. pension system.

Mr. MacDonald told the panel that the new taxes the companies would have to

Continued on Page 27, Column 1

How Reagan Budget Treats Research and Education

- More than 1.3 million students would lose their federal aid. Those who did receive loans would have to pay a larger share of the interest.
- Spending on research and development would increase 17 per cent, with the lion's share going to the Pentagon. The National Science Foundation would get more money; the National Institutes of Health, less.
- Funds for vocational and adult education would be cut in half.
- The New GI Bill would be dropped and replaced with less generous veterans-education benefits.
- Education research and statistics would get 18 per cent more money.
- Programs to train schoolteachers would be increased by 38 per cent.
- Money to train health professionals would be eliminated.
- The budgets of the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities would be reduced.

Details begin on Page 9.

Polish Professors Face New Round of Dismissals

Despite official denials, many expect a purge of activists

By VERA RICH

Officials of Poland's Communist Party have warned that many faculty members at the country's universities can expect to lose their jobs in the coming months.

The warning came at a special meeting of the party's Central Committee, where officials discussed a new plan for education that one leader described as "a battle for the minds and hearts of young people."

Party spokesmen denied that the impending dismissals represented a political purge. A Politburo member said that all faculty members would be subject to an assessment and that those who had failed to fulfill teaching requirements or to meet deadlines for research work would be dismissed.

Despite that statement, many faculty members and administrators expect the main target of the assessment to be political activists and supporters of Solidarity, the outlawed independent trade union.

Last fall more than 70 university admin-

Continued on Page 38, Column 3

Language, Politics, and Chicano Culture Spark Battle at U. of Arizona

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Armando Miguélez, evicted from Arizona's modern-languages building last summer, works in what he calls "el barrio Siberia"—a makeshift office in a house several blocks away. He stores his books on shelves in the kitchen cabinets.

By SCOTT HELLER

TUCSON, ARIZ.

There's a bitter little war raging over the Spanish and Portuguese Department at the University of Arizona.

An hour from the border with Mexico, local Mexican-Americans say they're battling a haughty state institution, supported by their tax dollars but insensitive to their culture and language.

Faculty members say they're fighting back against a community that wishes to thwart academic excellence in the name of an old-time hiring system based on patronage.

Controversy is nothing new to the department here. Eight department heads have overseen the university's Spanish and Portuguese scholars in the last 12 years. Twice—most recently last month—the department has been put into a form of receivership, run by a majority of professors from other disciplines.

At present, a million-dollar lawsuit and two discrimination complaints are pending against university officials.

Still to come is a decision that could rekindle many of the fundamental disputes that have gripped people here: whether or not assistant professor Armando Miguélez, a Chicano-literature scholar and popular community figure, will be reappointed to the university's faculty.

Mr. Miguélez has alleged that faculty members denied him reappointment last

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Ways & Means

Virginia legislators are concerned about public universities' obligations to the private sector.

Members of a House of Delegates appropriations subcommittee have threatened to hold up $175-million in bonds for financing a new University of Virginia hospital unless Virginia premixed cement is used in its construction.

Current plans for the hospital call for the use of West Virginia mortar, which Delegate Raymond R. Guest said would violate the state's motto "We Have It Made in Virginia."

University of Virginia officials said they would try to find in-state mortar that would not raise the cost of the project.

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When lawmakers talk at public hearings about complex subjects such as the tax status of retirement benefits, the discussion often becomes so arcane that very few people in the audience can understand what is being discussed.

At a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee last week, *everybody* was in the dark.

Just as Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, launched a scathing attack on a House-passed bill that would revoke the tax-exempt status of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund, all the lights in the Finance Committee's hearing room went out and all the microphones were cut off.

Barely missing a beat, Senator Moynihan continued to make his speech—somewhat inaudibly.

Reflecting the Congressional preoccupation these days with the new deficit-reduction law that requires billions of dollars in budget cuts, one of Mr. Moynihan's colleagues on the committee, Republican Sen. John Heinz of Pennsylvania, interrupted the New York lawmaker to quip, "This is the first effect of Gramm-Rudman."

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With $11.7-billion in budget cuts scheduled to take effect on March 1 under the new deficit-reduction law, government officials have been scrambling to find innovative ways to cut spending.

At some agencies, officials are looking for ways to save millions of dollars. But at the National Endowment for the Humanities, employees are being encouraged to think about even small savings.

John Agresto, the acting chairman of the endowment, has told employees that he will personally provide awards to the three employees who come up with the best ways to save $250 or less.

The first prize will be $25, the second prize will be lunch at Whitlow's, a restaurant near the endowment's offices, and third prize will be a strawberry pie from Reeves Bakery—a local bake shop that many say has the best strawberry pie to be found in the nation's capital.

Government & Politics

Reagan Budget Would Slash Student Aid by $2-Billion but Add 8 Pct. for Research

Many other reductions proposed; a national spokesman for colleges sees 'disaster'

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week proposed to eliminate federal aid to more than 1.3 million college students in fiscal 1987, while asking large increases in spending for defense and space research.

Overall federal spending on basic research would rise by nearly 8 per cent, and total funds for research and development would climb more than 17 per cent, under the President's budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

Mr. Reagan proposed to reduce spending on student aid by about $2-billion and restructure the Guaranteed Student Loan program so that students would be responsible for paying most of the interest on their loans.

His budget also would reduce funds in fiscal 1987 for many other activities, ranging from biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, to graduate fellowships, to grants to museums and humanities programs. He would cut funds for vocational and adult education by half.

President Reagan estimated that the budget would produce a federal deficit of $143.6-billion in fiscal 1987, just under the $144-billion required by the new deficit-reduction act, known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

$75-Million for Teacher Training

Mr. Reagan also asked Congress to rescind some of the appropriations it has already approved for education, health, and research programs for the current fiscal year. That would be the second round of cuts for many activities, since most domestic programs have already been reduced by about 4.3 per cent, as required by the deficit-reduction law.

The Administration did propose a new $1-million program of Christa McAuliffe Scholarships, in honor of the schoolteacher who died in the explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger*, for teachers to do concentrated study in science and mathematics.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett announced a $75-million Teacher Training and Improvement Act, which would modify and expand several existing programs, "to help teachers in all disciplines to gain additional expertise in the subjects they teach, to encourage and recognize outstanding teachers, and to encourage qualified persons from other professions to enter teaching."

The Education Department's budget would fall from a post–Gramm-Rudman-Hollings level of $17.77-billion for the current fiscal year to $15.2-billion.

The Chronicle's coverage of the federal budget was prepared by Cheryl M. Fields, Scott Jaschik, Kim McDonald, Stacy E. Palmer, Lynn Peebles, and Robin Wilson.

However, Secretary Bennett said, "it is important to remember that total Department of Education dollars represent less than 7 per cent of total U.S. expenditures for education.

"This means that our proposed reductions will have a minimal impact on the nation's education budget—at most, 1 per cent. The education 'glass,' in other words, is at worst 99 per cent full."

Proposals Hit by Many in Congress

Reaction to the budget was swift and negative among many Congressional and college leaders.

Said Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education: "The President's budget is not only a disaster for students and institutions of higher education; it is the wrong way to deal with the federal deficit. It is built on the mistaken

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Most Students' Parents Do Not Save Less Because of U.S. Aid, Study Concludes

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Does the availability of student aid discourage parents from working harder and saving more for their children's college education?

For the parents of a majority of students who receive Pell Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans, the answer is No, according to a new study commissioned by the College Board.

But the availability of federal assistance could discourage about one-fifth of families from saving—or from trying to earn more, the report of the study said.

The report was based on a review of 10,000 financial-aid applications, on econometric models, and on other studies of what influences families' decisions to try to earn more and save more. It was prepared by Michael S. McPherson, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and Karl E. Case, a professor of economics at Wellesley College.

Because of the way Pell Grants are calculated, low-income parents do not see their child's grants significantly reduced if the family modestly increases its earnings. Families therefore are not discouraged from earning more to help pay for college, the report said.

Receiving a Guaranteed Student Loan also does not encourage a student's parents to earn or save less, because the loan must eventually be paid back, said the report.

Savings and increased earnings might be discouraged, the study found, when aid applicants come from higher-income fam-

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

Bills to Close 2 Mississippi Universities Die in Legislature

JACKSON, MISS.

The Mississippi Legislature has, in effect, killed legislation to close or merge two universities and two professional schools.

The Board of Trustees of the State Institutions of Higher Learning recommended last month that Mississippi University for Women and Mississippi Valley State University, along with Mississippi State University's College of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Mississippi School of Dentistry, be closed or merged with other institutions.

The board's proposals came after the state Fiscal Management Board reduced the $283-million higher-education budget for 1985-86 by $14-million. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee has recommended cutting the appropriation for 1986-87 by a further $18-million, for a total reduction of $32-million.

Last week, higher-education and appropriations committees in both houses of the Legislature let pass the constitutional deadline for taking action on the 16 bills that had been introduced to close or merge the four institutions.

Erosion of Excellence Feared

"There are just too many unanswered questions here, and we don't have time to explore all of the ramifications of closure," said Douglas Anderson, chairman of the Senate Universities and Colleges Committee. "For example, how would we handle the tenured faculty?"

Since the committees did not act, the board will continue to operate all eight of its colleges and universities, said E. E. Thrash, its executive secretary.

He warned, however, "If we have to operate all of our institutions with all of these cuts, the whole system will experience an erosion of excellence and access."

George H. Carter, an assistant to Mr. Thrash, said it was too early to say whether the board would renew its proposals to close or merge institutions next year.

The House Constitution Committee rejected another plan that would have required a referendum to amend the state's constitution in order to reorganize the eight institutions into one university with six campuses. The resolution did not name any colleges, universities, or professional schools that would be closed.

Higher-Education Funds in President Reagan's Fiscal 1987 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1985 Actual	Fiscal 1986 Estimated Spending[1]	Fiscal 1986 Proposed Rescissions[2]	Fiscal 1987 Requested
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	$3,862,000,000	$3,432,262,000	$ 0	$3,250,000,000
Supplemental Grants	412,500,000	394,762,000	137,262,000	0
College Work-Study	592,500,000	567,023,000	64,523,000	0
Campus-based aid	—	—	—	400,000,000[3]
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	72,732,000	72,732,000	0
National Direct Student Loans	217,482,000	208,626,000	181,830,000	162,568,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	3,798,323,000	3,259,975,000	65,044,000	2,329,586,000
Carl D. Perkins Scholarships for prospective teachers	0	9,570,000	9,570,000	0
Graduate support				
Graduate & professional opportunities	11,750,000	11,245,000	11,245,000	0
National graduate fellowships	2,500,000	2,393,000	2,393,000	0
Public-service fellowships	2,500,000	2,393,000	2,393,000	0
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	14,400,000	13,781,000	13,781,000	0
Developing institutions				
Challenge grants	6,400,000	4,700,000	0	220,000
Endowment grants	15,600,000	22,210,000	0	50,000,000
Institutional support	119,208,000	108,226,000	0	90,998,000
Facilities				
Construction grants	28,000,000	9,570,000	9,570,000	0
Loans & insurance	14,119,000	17,891,000	0	19,205,000
Interest subsidies	18,775,000	22,490,000	0	23,000,000
International education	32,050,000	30,671,000	30,671,000	0
Law School Clinical Experience	1,500,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	0
Veterans Cost of Instruction	3,000,000	2,871,000	2,871,000	0
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	3,686,000	3,527,000	0	0
Training grants	33,565,000	32,121,000	0	33,566,000
Library resources				
Research libraries	6,000,000	5,742,000	5,742,000	0
Training & demonstration	1,000,000	957,000	957,000	0

	Fiscal 1985 Actual	Fiscal 1986 Estimated Spending[1]	Fiscal 1986 Proposed Rescissions[2]	Fiscal 1987 Requested
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	$1,200,000	$1,148,000	-$1,148,000	$ 0[4]
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,500,000	1,435,000	-1,435,000	0
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	4,800,000	4,785,000	0	5,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	174,940,000	168,786,000	-86,416,000	82,270,000[4]
Education research and statistics				
National Institute of Education	51,609,000	49,028,000	0	—[5]
Office of Educational Research and Statistics				
Office of Research	—	—	—	24,800,000[3]
Center for Statistics	—	—	—	18,300,000[3]
Center for Statistics	8,747,000	8,371,000	0	18,300,000
Programs for the Improvement of Practice	—	—	—	19,100,000[3]
Information Services	—	—	—	8,000,000[3]
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute of Handicapped Research	38,893,000	41,983,000	-3,108,000	39,000,000
Research & development	15,862,000	16,080,000	-269,000	16,000,000
Personnel development	60,932,000	61,154,000	-11,248,000	48,000,000
Rehabilitation training	22,000,000	25,838,000	-5,838,000	15,000,000
Vocational & postsecondary programs	5,300,000	5,264,000	0	5,300,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	101,963,000	97,579,000	0	104,000,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,710,000	12,163,000	-2,163,000	10,000,000
Office for Civil Rights	45,000,000	42,704,000	0	38,185,000
Teacher training	—	—	—	75,000,000[3]
Vocational education	842,148,000	813,113,000	-210,337,000	408,122,000
Women's educational equity	6,000,000	5,742,000	-5,742,000	0

In Other Federal Agencies

Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health				
Cancer Institute	$ 1,170,797,000	$1,170,561,000	$6,800,000	$1,158,089,000
Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	795,673,000	810,905,000	11,469,000	785,697,000
Institute of Dental Research	100,839,000	98,111,000	0	96,482,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive & Kidney Diseases	431,400,000	433,519,000	6,456,000	418,971,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculo-skeletal, & Skin Diseases	108,126,000	110,723,000	1,524,000	106,733,000
Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	394,491,000	413,024,000	9,554,000	399,351,000
Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	345,069,000	340,840,000	1,513,000	330,551,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	482,817,000	492,393,000	7,358,000	471,533,000
Institute of Child Health & Human Development	310,395,000	307,743,000	1,150,000	309,119,000
Eye Institute	178,299,000	186,508,000	5,224,000	179,201,000
Institute of Environmental Health	193,790,000	188,887,000	0	187,995,000
Institute on Aging	144,785,000	149,623,000	2,679,000	145,829,000
Research Resources	302,852,000	290,752,000	0	234,192,000
International Center	11,529,000	10,893,000	0	11,305,000
Library of Medicine	54,762,000	55,273,000	0	56,408,000
Total N.I.H.	5,089,294,000	5,123,039,000	62,867,000	4,936,157,000
National Science Foundation				
Research				
Mathematical, physical sciences	397,188,000	392,341,000	0	449,250,000
Astronomical, earth & ocean sciences	353,027,000	346,902,000	0	383,210,000
Antarctic program	110,830,000	110,150,000	0	117,000,000
Biological & social sciences	253,510,000	248,886,000	0	282,410,000
Engineering	150,628,000	155,488,000	0	185,470,000
Technological & international affairs	43,744,000	37,772,000	0	47,030,000
Program management	71,951,000	69,382,000	0	78,000,000
Total research	1,306,012,000	1,294,000,000	0	1,479,000,000
Science & engineering education	82,000,000	53,161,000	0	89,000,000
Total N.S.F.	1,501,642,000	1,458,329,000	0	1,685,700,000
Department of Agriculture				
Cooperative research				
Hatch Act support	155,378,000	148,800,000	0	155,545,000
Payments to black colleges	22,807,000	22,333,000	0	23,333,000
Minority research facilities	10,000,000	9,500,000	0	9,940,000
Special research grants	32,030,000	29,000,000	0	0
Competitive research grants	46,000,000	42,400,000	0	42,425,000
Total cooperative research	304,316,000	279,000,000	0	246,356,000
Extension service	343,727,000	328,000,000	0	140,000,000
Department of Commerce				
Sea Grant program	39,020,000	39,000,000	30,604,000	0
Department of Defense				
Basic research	860,000,000	940,000,000	0	987,000,000
Department of Energy				
General science	721,670,000	655,000,000	0	773,400,000
University research	365,920,000	363,520,000	0	311,030,000
Environmental Protection Agency				
Research & development	188,875,000	213,793,000	0	192,734,000
Department of Interior				
Basic research	131,000,000	132,000,000	0	118,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, basic research	728,000,000	857,000,000	0	1,085,000,000

Health research and training				
Mental-health research	191,540,000	200,444,000	0	194,890,000
Mental-health clinical training	22,000,000	19,140,000	19,140,000	0
Mental-health research training	18,000,000	17,225,000	0	15,847,000
Drug-abuse research	63,760,000	65,238,000	0	67,405,000
Drug-abuse research training	1,500,000	1,436,000	0	1,355,000
Alcoholism research	48,509,000	54,371,000	0	56,618,000
Alcoholism research training	1,500,000	1,436,000	0	1,327,000
Centers for Disease Control				
Occupational safety & health Research	56,577,000	56,168,000	0	60,036,000
Training	8,760,000	8,383,000	8,383,000	0
Health-services research	17,509,000	16,738,000	0	19,829,000
Medicare research & demonstration				
Health professions				
Health-professions education				
Student assistance				
Exceptional-need scholarships	7,000,000	6,699,000	6,699,000	0
National Health Service Corps	45,726,000	55,797,000	2,445,000	46,996,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,300,000	2,201,000	2,201,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged students	24,000,000	24,403,000	11,403,000	0
Institutional assistance				
Nurse training	66,600,000	61,152,000	52,484,000	0
Center for nursing research	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0
Public health	11,600,000	11,102,000	11,102,000	0
Primary-care & family-medicine training	66,700,000	63,409,000	44,607,000	0
Medical-facilities guarantees & loans	26,500,000	25,000,000	0	20,000,000
Area health-education centers	18,000,000	17,181,000	12,483,000	0
Arts and humanities				
National Endowment for the Humanities				
Education programs	17,890,000	15,696,000	0	15,150,000
Fellowship programs	14,396,000	14,343,000	0	15,460,000
Research programs	18,837,000	15,696,000	0	15,700,000
General programs	22,671,000	22,190,000	0	16,200,000
State programs	21,413,000	20,179,000	0	16,630,000
Challenge grants	19,600,000	16,171,000	0	16,500,000
Treasury matching grants	10,780,000	11,092,000	0	12,500,000
Total N.E.H.	139,478,000	132,679,000	0	126,440,000
National Endowment for the Arts	163,660,000	158,536,000	0	144,900,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,560,000	20,474,000	0	330,000
National Archives and Records Administration	100,626,000	97,004,000	0	101,321,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	5,184,000	3,828,000	0	823,000
Civil rights				
Commission on Civil Rights	12,869,000	11,771,000	0	12,576,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	163,655,000	157,905,000	0	167,691,000
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	45,433,000	43,676,000	0	45,935,000
Miscellaneous				
Corp. for Public Broadcasting	150,500,000	214,000,000	-44,000,000	130,000,000[5]
GI Bill education & training	1,130,800,000	877,569,000	0	741,150,000
Peace Corps	128,600,000	124,410,000	0	126,200,000
U.S. Information Agency educational & cultural exchanges	143,800,000	134,458,000	0	166,566,000
VISTA	18,712,000	19,492,000	0	19,258,000

1. Includes spending reductions required by the new deficit-reduction law.
2. Proposed by the Administration but must be approved by Congress.
3. Figures for 1987 reflect consolidation or reorganization of programs.
4. Aid for students from migrant families for 1987 is included under programs for disadvantaged students.
5. Figures proposed in 1987 provide 1989 funds because money is allotted two years in advance.

Reagan Seeks $2-Billion Cut in Student Aid

Continued from Page 9
premise that discretionary domestic spending is the cause of the deficit.

"In fact, spending on discretionary domestic programs has been flat for some years and currently amounts to only 12 per cent of the federal budget."

Mr. Atwell said the federal deficit had resulted from the growth in defense spending and "entitlement" programs—which include Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid—and a decline in tax revenues.

On the day it was released, the budget prompted a shouting match between Gary L. Bauer, Under Secretary of Education, and the heads of several higher-education groups.

While the higher-education leaders were holding a news conference at an entrance of the Department of Education's main office building, Mr. Bauer arrived and accused them of distorting the facts by saying that states cannot afford to make up for federal spending reductions. In fact, Mr. Bauer said, many states have surpluses and colleges themselves have been helped by an improved economy. Looking at the leaders, he said, "You're not willing to do your share."

Replied Mr. Atwell, "If the entire budget is up for discussion, then we're willing to take our share of the cuts."

"You're always making education the sacrifical lamb," Dale Parnell, president of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, told Mr. Bauer, "and we're sick and tired of it."

In another comment, Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, said, "The Administration's budget for higher education is unacceptable. To paraphrase the National Commission on Excellence in Education, if an unfriendly power proposed such an education budget, it could be viewed as an act of war. The Administration is proposing a lobotomy for the brainpower of America."

Sen. Warren B. Rudman, the New Hampshire Republican who co-sponsored the new deficit-reduction act, predicted last week that Congress and President Reagan would agree on a budget that met the law's targets for 1987, eliminating the need for automatic spending cutbacks.

Rudman Is Optimistic

A budget agreement would give both sides more control over what programs would be cut—the necessary incentive for them to compromise, Senator Rudman added in a speech here at the annual meeting of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Senator Rudman predicted that higher education would fare relatively well in the final fiscal 1987 budget because "you have the best case to sell. When we start setting priorities, there can be no greater priority than education of our young people at all levels."

Part of the reduction in federal spending that Mr. Reagan proposed would come from dropping what Administration officials called "ineffective, duplicative, or unnecessary programs."

Mr. Reagan urged the elimination of several programs that he had tried, but failed, to persuade Congress to eliminate in past years—including new federal spending for training health professionals, the Sea Grant College program, and funds for college libraries.

Some new programs were added to the list of those that he wants to eliminate.

For example, after a seven-month trial run, the Administration is proposing to eliminate the New GI Bill on October 1 and reinstitute the Veterans Educational Assistance Program.

The New GI Bill, which the budget said had been forced on the Pentagon by Congress "over the Administration's strenuous objections," began what was supposed to be a three-year trial last July 1. It offered much more generous benefits than the old program—benefits that the Administration says are not needed to fill military recruiting goals.

The chairman of the House Veterans Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment, Democratic Rep. Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, promised "a hell of a fight" to retain the new program. He said it was needed to attract the able recruits needed "to man sophisticated weapons systems," particularly at a time when the pool of eligible young recruits is declining.

The Administration requested no funds for the new National Center for Nursing Research, which was authorized in a bill to extend programs of the National Institutes of Health last year. Congress overrode Mr. Reagan's veto of that measure. The lawmakers appropriated $5-million for the center, but the Administration is proposing to rescind that money.

Another program on Mr. Reagan's hit list, one that many college lobbyists have fought hard for, is the new $2.5-million program of graduate fellowships for students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The winners of the first year's fellowships were announced a few weeks ago.

The budget documents estimated that federal grants to the states under a variety of programs would decline from $108.8-billion in fiscal 1986 to $99.1-billion in the coming fiscal year. A recent study by representatives of state governments estimated that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation is already forcing cuts of about $3-billion in programs aiding states in the current fiscal year.

Although much of the federal aid to states is for such programs as general revenue sharing, Medicaid, and mass transit, funds for adult and vocational education are distributed to the states in a block grant. The block grant also includes money for such activities as bilingual and Indian education and education for handicapped children.

State leaders have warned that cutbacks in federal support would make it hard to increase or maintain state appropriations for higher education.

In tight budget years, some state leaders said, legislatures often place greater priority on maintaining funds for elementary and secondary education than on higher education.

THE 86-87 FEDERAL BUDGET: Student Aid

The federal government would abandon its 20-year-old policy of paying all the interest on Guaranteed Student Loans while students are in college. That would save $544-million, budget analysts said.

Overall spending on student aid would drop about $2-billion below what Congress originally appropriated for the current fiscal year.

About 1.36 million students would be eliminated from federal financial-aid rolls by academic 1987-88 under proposals to restrict and revamp the way the government awards its aid, according to Education Department documents.

The reduction would come from changes requiring students and families to pay more toward college costs, restricting the number of students who could be considered financially independent of their parents, and requiring all students to undergo a needs analysis before receiving a Guaranteed Student Loan.

The budget would eliminate the State Student Incentive Grant program and combine the College Work-Study and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. It also would peg repayment of National Direct Student Loans to a student's earnings after graduation.

The budget called for $6.14-billion in spending on student grants and loans in the coming fiscal year, $2.03-billion less than Congress originally appropriated and $1.79-billion less than what is expected to be available after the cuts dictated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law.

The budget also proposed that Congress rescind $391-million that it had already appropriated for student aid in academic 1986-87.

About 4.3 million students would receive some form of federal aid in academic 1987-88, compared to roughly 5.7 million who were to have received aid this year before the budget-cutting began.

About 106,000 of the 1.36 million students who would lose assistance would do so as a result of the reduction in spending dictated by the balanced-budget law. About 660,000 more students would see their aid eliminated beginning this fall. The remaining 596,000 students would lose their aid in academic 1987-88.

"The students who would lose eligibility would be primarily those at the higher family-income margins of the current programs," said an Education Department document.

Many of the students would lose their aid because a new financial-needs analysis would increase the amount that families are expected to pay toward college. Education Department officials said it would effectively limit Pell Grants to students whose families earn $23,400 a year or less and restrict Guaranteed Student Loans to those whose families earn up to $58,000.

As a result, spending on Guaranteed Student Loans would drop by $931-million, to $2.33-billion, and spending on Pell Grants would decline by $182-million, to $3.25-billion.

Criticism from Capitol Hill

The Administration's proposals were immediately attacked by lenders, higher-education officials, and education leaders in Congress.

Said Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee: "The Reagan Administration's proposals would dismantle the federal role in higher education and effectively deny higher education to everyone but the richest, the brightest, and the poorest in society."

Sen. Robert T. Stafford, the Vermont Republican who chairs the Senate education subcommittee, said it was a bad idea to require students to pay the interest that accrues on their

Continued on Following Page

The Timetable for Fiscal 1987

February 5: The President submitted his budget to Congress.

April 15: Both houses of Congress are to have passed their versions of the annual budget resolution and worked out the differences in a conference committee.

May 15: The House of Representatives may begin considering appropriations bills.

June 10: The House Appropriations Committee is to have finished drafting its 13 appropriations bills for specific departments and agencies.

June 15: Congress is to have passed "reconciliation" legislation to reduce the deficit by making changes in various authorizing laws to meet the overall spending target in the budget resolution.

June 30: The House is to have passed all 13 appropriations bills. The Senate does not have to meet a specific deadline. (If the House hasn't passed the appropriations bills or the reconciliation legislation by this date, it is barred from recessing for more than three days in a row. That means the House could not take its traditional Fourth of July recess until the measures are completed.)

August 15: The Congressional Budget Office and the President's Office of Management and Budget estimate the fiscal 1987 deficit. All budget-related actions taken up to this point are to be taken into account, and the two offices must agree on the estimate.

August 20: That estimate is sent to the General Accounting Office, which must decide whether an automatic spending reduction is required. Automatic cuts are required if Congress and the President fail to agree on how to reduce the deficit to the $144-billion required in the new deficit-reduction law.

August 25: The General Accounting Office sends the President a report containing its conclusions about the need for automatic reductions. If reductions are required, the report will contain the formulas that the President must use to make them.

September 1: The President issues the order requiring automatic spending reductions that the General Accounting Office has determined are necessary.

October 1: The federal fiscal year begins and the automatic spending cuts, if required, take effect.

October 5: The Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office issue a revised economic report that reflects any new Congressional actions that have been taken.

October 10: If necessary, the General Accounting Office sends the President a revised report based on new Congressional actions.

October 15: The President's final order requiring automatic spending cuts takes effect.

A Glossary of Budget Terms

Appropriations bill: Legislation that provides money to programs that have been established under authorization bills.

Authorization bill: Legislation that creates federal programs. Authorization bills generally define the scope of a program and how it should operate. Most include spending ceilings, but sometimes they simply authorize spending of "such sums as are necessary." Most programs must be authorized before any money can be appropriated for them.

Budget authority: The appropriations that the President asks Congress to allot for individual federal programs for a new fiscal year. The money may not always be spent in that fiscal year.

Budget obligations: The amount that a federal agency commits itself to spend on projects or programs. Although "obligated" in a particular year, the money sometimes is disbursed over two or three years—for example, for research grants.

Budget outlays: The amount that is actually spent in a fiscal year. It can include new budget authority as well as money not spent from previous years' appropriations.

Budget resolution: A measure that sets Congressional spending priorities for a particular fiscal year. The President does not have to sign the resolution.

Continuing resolution: Legislation that allows government departments and agencies to continue operating when their appropriations bills have not been enacted by the beginning of a new fiscal year.

Deferral. Action by the President to withhold or delay the spending of appropriations made by Congress. Congress can pass a resolution disapproving proposed deferrals any time after the President requests them.

Fiscal year: October 1 to September 30 for the federal government. The fiscal 1987 budget refers to expenditures made from October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987.

Reconciliation: The process Congress uses to direct its committees to make changes in laws to meet the spending levels set in the budget resolution. The changes usually reduce spending or increase revenues.

Rescission: Action by Congress, at the request of the President, that cancels the spending of money appropriated but not actually spent. For the rescission to take effect, Congress must approve it within 45 days of the President's request.

Sequestration: The process by which the President reduces appropriations in order to meet the targets set in the new deficit-reduction law.

Supplemental appropriation: A law that provides extra money not contained in regular appropriations bills.

Reagan's Budget

Continued from Preceding Page

loans while in college. "Most students who have to borrow to go to school obviously are not in a position to pay interest on those loans while they're in college," he said.

Following are the Administration's student-aid proposals:

Guaranteed Student Loans. The Administration said its proposals would "reduce the federal government's intrusion into private credit markets and reduce unnecessary lender profits."

The Administration proposed a complex scheme for payment of interest on the loans.

Currently, the government pays the 8-per-cent interest while students are in college, plus a special interest allowance of up to 3.5 per cent to encourage lenders to make loans to students. After they graduate, the students assume payments for the basic interest, but the government continues to pay the special allowance.

The Administration's new plan would work this way:

► While a student is in college and in the first two years after leaving, he or she would be charged interest equal to the rate on the 91-day Treasury bill at the time the loan was made.

The student could pay the interest while in college, borrow more to cover the interest that accrued while he or she was enrolled, or wait to pay the accumulated interest after leaving college, if the lender were amenable.

► The government would continue to pay the special interest allowance during a student's college years and in the first two years thereafter, but the maximum would be reduced from 3.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

► Beginning in the third year after a student leaves college, he or she would take over the special-allowance payments. Thereafter the student would pay the basic interest on the loan, up to the Treasury-bill rate, plus 3 per cent.

P. Greg Stringer, vice-president for student loans at the Chase-Manhattan Bank, warned that students "may have a hard time finding a lender" that will allow them to put off the interest payments rather than pay them as they accrue.

The new billing system that would be required by the proposed change would be a burden on lenders, Mr. Stringer said.

Representatives of lenders and colleges also said last week that a reduction in the special interest allowance would cause thousands of lenders to stop making student loans because they would be less profitable than other consumer loans.

"Every G.S.L. lender in the country would reconsider their participation in the program and a substantial number would drop out," said John E. Dean, a lobbyist for the Consumer Bankers Association.

Gary L. Bauer, Under Secretary of Education, was skeptical. He said last week, "Don't let the banks get away with charges that they are all going to drop out. They won't." He said the program would still be profitable enough to attract lenders.

The Administration's budget would also require lenders to bear some of the cost of defaults. Bankers now are fully reimbursed for defaulted loans. Under Mr. Reagan's budget, they would receive only 90 per cent of the principal and interest due on a defaulted loan.

The Administration proposed to allow students to repay their loans over 15 years, instead of the current 10.

National Direct Student Loans. Interest rates would increase. Students would pay the T-bill rate, plus 3 per cent; now they pay 5 per cent.

The budget would institute a new system for repayment of direct loans, based on a student's income after graduation: Students would pay a percentage of their income, up to a top rate of 15 per cent. A student could take as many years as necessary to pay off the loan. Now, students must pay back their loans in 10 years in equal installments, regardless of their income.

The Administration also proposed increasing the amount that students can borrow: Undergraduates could borrow $2,500 to $4,500 per year, depending on their academic level, and graduate students could borrow up to $10,000 a year. A student could borrow a total of $40,000 for his or her entire education. Students are now limited to a total of $12,000 in direct loans.

Financial need. The budget proposes to create a single analysis of need that would require students and their families to pay more of their income toward the cost of education. A family of four earning $30,000 and facing $5,000 in annual college bills, for example, would receive $1,200 in total aid annually, compared to $2,765 now.

Financial-aid administrators now use a variety of need analyses. Under

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

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Budget Cuts Forcing Library of Congress to Shorten Hours

WASHINGTON

The Library of Congress announced last week that federal budget cuts had forced a sharp reduction in the number of hours it will be open to the public.

Beginning March 9, the library will be closed on Sundays, on all evenings except Wednesdays, and on all federal holidays. Instead of being open to the public for 77½ hours each week, the library will be open 54½ hours.

The new deficit-reduction law, often referred to as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act, required the library to trim its $230-million budget by nearly $10-million. In addition, Congress provided the library with $8.4-million less in fiscal 1986 than it had in fiscal 1985.

A spokesman for the library said services for scholars, such as a system that allows people to reserve materials in advance of their visit to the library, would not be affected by the cutbacks.

"While we're open, we expect the quality of service to be the same," she said.

However, she said the library would curb spending on new books, periodicals, and other research materials by about 13 per cent. The library also plans to reduce its 5,200-member staff by 300.

The new hours for the general reading rooms will be: Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., except for Wednesdays, when they will be 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Reagan's Budget

Continued from Page 14

the single analysis, which would consider a half-dozen elements, including the number of children in the family and a family's income, each student would be required to pay at least $800 toward college costs.

Students could receive aid for only five years. There is no such limit now.

In addition, all students would have to undergo the analysis to be eligible for Guaranteed Student Loans. Now only those whose families earn over $30,000 must do so.

Consolidation of programs. The Administration proposed to combine Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and College Work-Study into a single program with reduced funds. About $400-million would be available for grants and student wages in fiscal 1987, compared to $961.8-million this year.

At least 50 per cent of the money that colleges allocated from the new fund would have to be used for work-study. In fiscal 1987 colleges would be required to match 20 per cent of the federal dollars with their own funds, in both the grant and the work-study programs. That matching requirement would increase to 50 per cent by academic 1990-91.

The Administration also proposed eliminating money for State Student Incentive Grants, saying that the program "has accomplished its objective of stimulating all states to establish need-based student grant programs." Congress, after making adjustments for the deficit-reduction law, provided $72.7-million for the grants during the current fiscal year.

Independent students. It would be more difficult for students to qualify as financially independent of their parents for the purpose of receiving student aid. All students 22 years old or younger, except for those who can demonstrate financial self-sufficiency or who are orphans or wards of the court, would be considered financially dependent on their parents. The parents' income could be considered available in helping to pay college costs.

Graduate students. Just as it did last year, the Education Department proposed the elimination of all financial aid for graduate students. It said such students could receive adequate aid through other assistance programs.

To address expected shortages of personnel in certain fields, the department suggested that other federal agencies might finance specialized graduate-fellowship programs in their areas of interest.

High-school diploma. Students would be required to have a high-school diploma or the equivalent in order to receive federal assistance. Now, students who lack a diploma may receive aid if college officials determine they would benefit from postsecondary education.

Other provisions. The administration's budget also would:

► Eliminate administrative-cost allowances to state agencies that guarantee student loans.

► Allow for the sale of defaulted student loans to private investors as a "last resort," after the government's collection efforts have been exhausted. The department said it could recoup about $37-million through such sales.

► Continue a survey of student-aid recipients that is in its preliminary stages. The survey would cost about $7.1-million in fiscal 1987 and $11.4-million altogether.

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THE 86-87 FEDERAL BUDGET: Science

Contrasted with most domestic programs, scientific research would continue to fare well under President Reagan in fiscal 1987.

Budget documents indicated that overall federal support for basic research would increase by nearly 8 per cent, to $8.6-billion. Total research and development would increase more than 17 per cent, to $61-billion.

The size of the increases was magnified by the fact that they were calculated based on 1986 spending—following reductions forced by the deficit-reduction act for the current fiscal year. The increases would be somewhat lower if they were based on the original amounts that Congress appropriated.

As in Mr. Reagan's previous budgets, most of the increases would go to defense, space, physical science, and engineering—areas the Administration has long protected in the belief that they are crucial to maintaining the country's national security and economic competitiveness.

Spending on research and development activities by the Pentagon would increase 25 per cent, to $42-billion, while space programs would increase 13 per cent, to $4.4-billion.

Support for biomedical, environmental, and agricultural research, along with research on alternative forms of energy production such as fusion and solar energy, would be reduced sharply from the levels initially set by Congress for the current fiscal year.

For example, research financed by the Energy Department on solar and other types of renewable energy sources, which was reduced to $230-million this year from its fiscal 1985 level of $246-million, would be cut by more than half, to $106-million.

John P. McTague, Mr. Reagan's acting science adviser, emphasized last week that the Administration's overall request for research and development placed "special emphasis" on maintaining basic-research programs at universities, to insure that the institutions produce a steady flow of science and engineering graduates.

He promised that the Administration would continue that policy in the future, because of the importance of basic research to the country's technological and economic well-being.

"We will proceed with increases in basic research," Mr. McTague said, "not because it is good, but because it is necessary."

The military's share of that basic-research support would continue to grow, as it has since Mr. Reagan became President.

In fiscal 1981, Mr. Reagan's first year in office, slightly more than half of the $33-billion for research and development came from the military. This year 69 per cent of the $52-billion for research and development will come from the Pentagon, and Mr. Reagan's budget would increase that proportion to 73 per cent next year.

Ironically, the military research program that accounts for the largest

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Reagan's Budget

Continued from Page 16

proposed increase next year—the Strategic Defense Initiative—is one in which many university researchers have refused to participate.

Funds for research and development for that program, known commonly as "Star Wars," would nearly double, from $2.7-billion to $4.8-billion. The program's basic-research budget would climb from $96-million to $167-million. Mr. McTague said he expected more than half of that to go to university scientists.

Following are summaries of the President's major proposals for scientific research:

National Science Foundation. The foundation would receive $1.68-billion, about 8 per cent more than what Congress initially appropriated for fiscal 1986.

As in the past, the largest increases would go to engineering, advanced scientific computing, and the physical sciences.

Funds for engineering research would amount to $185-million, a 14-per-cent increase. About $12-million of the additional money would be used to increase the number of cross-disciplinary engineering-research centers at universities from 6 to about 15. The rest would be used to include new areas of research and encourage increased undergraduate participation in engineering programs.

Spending for advanced scientific computing activities that provide university researchers with access to powerful supercomputers would increase 18.6 per cent, to $53.6-million. Funds for mathematics and physical science would increase by nearly 10 per cent, to $449-million.

Erich Bloch, the foundation's director, said the following would receive special emphasis in fiscal 1987:

- Biotechnology research, with the establishment of multidisciplinary centers at universities.
- Computational science and engineering, through a $27-million interdisciplinary effort.
- Global geoscience research, which would receive an $18-million increase for interdisciplinary research.

A fourth area of emphasis, he said, would be a $4-million effort to increase the participation of women, members of minority groups, and smaller institutions in the agency's research and education programs.

Funds for the foundation's science-education and engineering-education activities, which Mr. Reagan has allowed to grow slowly after nearly wiping them out in fiscal 1981, would increase from $87-million to $89-million. Agency officials said the money would be used to increase funds for engineering-research equipment at predominately undergraduate colleges.

Defense. Funds for the Pentagon's research-and-development programs would rise by 25 per cent next year, but most of that increase would go to development and applied research. Spending on the military's basic-research efforts would increase only 3 per cent, to $987-million. Efforts by the Administration to protect the Strategic Defense Initiative from cuts may force the Pentagon to negotiate with Congress for an even smaller increase.

Mr. Reagan would continue a special university research initiative for graduate fellowships and the purchase of new equipment at $50-million, half of what Congress appropriated this year when it created the program. Mr. McTague said that because of delays, the Pentagon would be able to award only $75-million this year. He said officials planned to defer $25-million to fiscal 1987 to continue the program at the same level.

He said the Administration planned to spend $100-million for the initiative in fiscal 1988.

Energy. Spending for general science programs at the Energy Department would increase by nearly 13 per cent, to $773-million. But funds for magnetic-fusion research would decrease from $380-million to $333-million, in order to focus more on research and less on the construction of new test devices.

Money for high-energy research would increase to $546-million to pay for the construction of new accelerator facilities at Newport News, Va., and the University of California's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Funds to continue research on a proposed $2-billion Superconducting Supercollider would be provided, Administration officials said, if Energy Secretary John S. Herrington decides to go ahead with construction. A decision on the fate of that accelerator is expected this spring.

Space. Major increases would be provided to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to continue developing the space station, the space telescope, and the *Galileo* space probe to Jupiter.

NASA's total research and development program would rise 13 per cent, to $4.4-billion, while the agency's basic-research efforts would increase by 26 per cent, to $1.06-billion.

Much of the increase in basic research would go for a new $200-million joint NASA-Pentagon effort to develop a "transatmospheric vehicle" by the mid-1990's. The craft would be capable of lifting larger loads into orbit than the space shuttle can now handle and would cruise at 25 times the speed of sound. It would take off and land like an airplane and have the capability of reaching any point on the globe within two hours.

Mr. McTague said probable delays in major space-shuttle missions until next year because of the recent explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger* might slightly reduce the increases in the Administration's NASA request.

Environment and marine science. Research and development activities at the Environmental Protection Agency would drop nearly 14 per cent in fiscal 1987, to $193-million, while the Commerce Department's Sea-Grant program, which supports marine-science research at universities, would be eliminated.

Mr. Reagan asked for a $30.6-million rescission in the $39-million appropriated for the Sea-Grant program for fiscal 1986. But Congress, which year after year has denied the Administration's requests to eliminate the program, is unlikely to approve such a large cut.

Agriculture. All research programs in the Department of Agriculture would remain nearly the same or be reduced from their fiscal 1986 levels. Formula-grant payments to land-grant universities under the Hatch Act and to predominantly black institutions, for example, would remain at this year's levels of $155-million and $23.3-million respectively.

The budget proposes to eliminate a $31.5-million program of special re-

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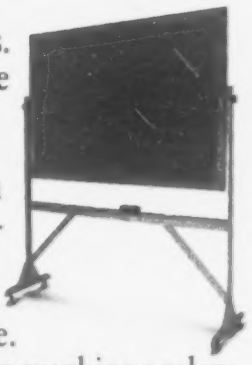

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search grants designed to solve agricultural problems of regional interest.

Congress, however, is unlikely to do away with that program or a $5.7-million program of research into animal health and disease that the Administration also wants to eliminate.

Support for the extension service, which provides agricultural training and scientific assistance to farmers, would be reduced sharply, from $342-million to $140-million.

Biomedical research. The President asked for $4.94-billion for the National Institutes of Health, about 7.8 per cent below what Congress originally appropriated for fiscal 1986. The institutes actually will have about $5.1-billion to spend this year, following the adjustments forced by the deficit-reduction act.

The Administration's budget also proposed an additional rescission of $63-million in the agency's budget for the current year—a reduction of $54-million for new research awards and $9-million for biomedical research at small institutions and those attended primarily by minority-group students.

To "stabilize" the N.I.H. research program, the Administration called for a cap of 18,000 on new and continuing research grants in fiscal 1987 and future years, with a modest increase in the average cost of a project. About 18,200 grants would be supported this year, compared to 18,350 in fiscal 1985.

Otis R. Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services, said the institutes "will receive a stable level of research grants that will be sustainable in future years when deficit-reduction targets must be met."

In 1987, the institutes would support 5,140 new awards and about 12,850 continuing projects. The Administration estimated the average award would be $156,700, reflecting a 2-per-cent increase in direct costs above 1986 levels. The new budget called for 960 fewer new grants than were approved by Congress in fiscal 1986, to achieve the goal of 18,000 total projects in fiscal 1987.

The budget included $447-million for 523 research centers but called for a rescission of the $5-million that Congress appropriated last year for the new National Center for Nursing Research. Administration officials said the center was not needed.

The Administration also asked for $107-million for the newly formed National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. About $144-million would be spent on research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

In a move recommended in a recent report of the White House Science Council, payments to universities for the indirect costs of research projects would be capped. By limiting them to 20 per cent of the grant, rather than the 26 per cent average that is estimated for current projects, the government would save $85-million.

The President also asked for $198-million to train approximately 9,100 biomedical researchers. About $210-million will be spent on such training this year.

Mindy Hatton, a spokesman for a coalition of health-related organizations, said the combination of budget reductions, proposed rescissions, and caps on indirect costs would be a "tremendous hardship for researchers." She said she believed N.I.H. was still a high priority for lawmakers and that appropriations for the agency might remain stable, but that it would not receive any major increases.

Mental health research. The President asked for $199-million to support 1,400 research projects in the prevention, treatment, and causes of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental illness, including 448 new grants. The average grant will be $144,500, an increase of about 4 per cent, the Administration said.

The Administration said it was seeking to stabilize the number of grants at 1,400 annually. It would also limit indirect-cost payments on grants to 20 per cent, instead of the present average of 26 per cent.

In mental health, the budget proposed $195-million for 776 research projects and 21 extramural research centers.

The budget would provide $67-million to support 354 drug-abuse research projects, including continuing studies of how drugs act upon the brain and the development of effective treatment programs for cocaine users.

The Administration recommended $57-million for 270 research projects aimed at improving the treatment and prevention of alcohol abuse.

The Administration sought $16-million for research training in mental health, but again sought to eliminate the mental-health clinical training program, saying that long-term federal support for that activity had made it self-sustaining.

THE 86-87 FEDERAL BUDGET: Other Programs

Health professions. The President again asked for the complete elimination of support for health-professions education and training programs. In view of projected surpluses of health professionals by the end of the decade and their improving geographic distribution, the Administration said, continued federal support is no longer needed.

The budget would, however, provide $100-million in new guarantees for private loans to graduate students in health-professions schools under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

The budget would end all support for nurse training, including funds for the advanced programs that many deans of nursing have said are needed to produce faculty members for nursing schools and to enable nurses to keep up with technological advances.

"This will jeopardize nursing schools and programs," said Linda K. Amos, dean of the school of nursing at the University of Utah and president of the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

A spokesman for the Coalition for Health Funding, a group of health organizations, said that although Congress had rejected previous proposals to end health-professions programs, the programs might be vulnerable this year and only aggressive lobbying might save them.

Teaching hospitals. In its continuing effort to cut Medicare costs, the Administration proposed regulatory and legislative changes to reform the way in which teaching hospitals are reimbursed for the costs of graduate medical education.

For a saving of $495-million, regulatory changes would be made to eliminate payments for classroom training, according to the budget. The Medicare law, it said, "requires

Continued on Following Page

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MUTUAL OF AMERICA

Reagan's Budget

Continued from Preceding Page

payment for the services of residents and interns, but does not require payment of education expenses, or allied health training, and thus, they will be eliminated."

For a saving of $1.1-billion, the budget would reduce payments for the indirect costs of medical education and "correct the methodology used to calculate the payment."

Developing institutions and disadvantaged students. The Education Department proposed a major overhaul of programs designed to aid disadvantaged and low-income college students and developing institutions. Such changes are needed, it said, because many of the existing programs are too narrowly focused, poorly structured, and "fail to encourage institutions to seek funds from non-federal sources."

The budget included $141.2-million in aid for developing institutions—the same amount Congress provided this year.

However, the President asked lawmakers to tighten the eligibility requirements. Aid would be available only to institutions that serve large numbers of disadvantaged students and lack a strong financial base. The programs would also stress helping the institutions become more self-sufficient so they need not continue seeking federal assistance.

Historically black colleges would be exempted from the new eligibility requirements, and nearly $46-million would be earmarked for them.

Programs designed to encourage minority and disadvantaged students to go to college would receive $82.4-million, nearly $100-million less than Congress provided this year.

The Administration is asking Congress to consolidate programs that provide counseling and other help to disadvantaged students with programs that aid students from migrant families.

Noting that many of the same colleges had received money through the programs "year after year," the Education Department proposed that it be distributed in the form of five-year grants that could not be renewed. The department also said that its request for deep cuts reflected "concern about the lack of evidence showing their effectiveness."

Educational research and statistics. In one of the few increases in education spending sought by the Administration, President Reagan proposed to boost spending on educational research and statistics, asking $70.2-million, an 18-per-cent increase.

The proposed hike was attacked by some lawmakers, who said it was unfair to ask for an increase for educational research at a time when drastic reductions were being sought in money provided to students.

Secretary Bennett defended the proposal, saying that educational research and statistics gathering "is one case where the states can't do it, but we can."

The department said its research branch would concentrate on activities that "make research findings and statistics of higher quality, more timely, and more usable."

In addition, the Administration would spend $1.4-million over three years to conduct a survey of student-aid recipients. A budget document said that amount was "minuscule compared to the billions of dollars either obligated or guaranteed by the federal government each year."

Teacher training. The Education Department requested 38 per cent more for teacher training in fiscal 1987. A new $75-million program would replace three small programs that now provide aid for training teachers and administrators.

Under the plan, $60-million would be provided in grants to the states and the other $15-million would be used for projects of "national significance," such as summer institutes for advanced training and for the development of exchange programs between education and industry.

Postsecondary Fund. Since Congress rejected President Reagan's bid to abolish the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education last year, the Administration changed its strategy and asked that support for the fund be continued.

Education Department budget documents stressed that the fund is considered an essential part of the federal government's drive to improve the quality of higher education.

"The program is cost-effective and represents an appropriate leadership role for the federal government—one of stimulating improvements in the quality of postsecondary education without intruding on institutional preogatives," the documents said.

The Administration is seeking to spend 18 per cent less on the fund, giving it a budget of $10-million next year.

Peer review. The Education Department proposed that expenses be trimmed by asking people who review grant proposals to donate their services—instead of receiving the traditional honoraria and expense payments provided by the department. To cut down on travel costs, most of the review process would be conducted by mail and not at a central site, the department said.

International education. Repeating a request he had made for the past three years, President Reagan again asked Congress to abolish international-education programs sponsored by the Department of Education. He asked that the $30.7-million allotted for the program this year be returned to the Treasury and no further federal support be provided.

The Administration maintained that private foundations and other non-governmental sources probably would replace the funds now provided by the government.

Cooperative education. The Administration asked Congress to rescind the $13.8-million it allotted for cooperative education this year and to provide no new funds.

An Education Department budget document said that "as enrollments decline and increasing numbers of students demand cooperative-education programs, institutions are financially motivated to support such programs on their own."

Vocational education. About $408-million would be spent on vocational education—about half of what the government now provides. In addition, the President asked Congress to rescind $210-million from this year's vocational-education allotment.

Senator Stafford, the Education Subcommittee chairman, said he would oppose such deep cuts.

The Administration asked that vocational-education programs be redesigned to serve mainly students with "special needs," such as handi-

Why college stores should send buyers to the 1986 NACS TRADE FAIR.

Case Study #1

The Florence O. Wilson Bookstore is owned and operated by Wooster College of Ohio (student population: 1700) in 4,462 sq. ft. of space. It is a profitable $1,000,000 operation. This case study illustrates why.

Manager Ed Runser documented these facts in two letters to Wooster Vice President / Finance, Bill Snoddy. Each was written in April, following the NACS Trade Fair.

1984	1985
• 19 orders placed	• 34 orders placed
• Cost of merchandise — $9,489.55	• Cost of merchandise — $65,906.55
• Resale list price — $18,979.10	• Resale list price — $126,380.20
• Additional savings by placing orders at show — $1,998.5¢	• Additional savings by placing orders at show — $3,295.32
• Cost of attending meeting — $1,188.66	• Cost of attending meeting — $1,385.35
• **On-the-spot savings — $809.89 (plus $9,500 new profit potential)**	• **On-the-spot savings — $1,910.00 (plus $60,000 new profit potential)**

Mr. Runser went to the 1984 Trade Fair alone. He took a buyer to San Antonio in 1985.

His conclusion — and ours: it's just good business to attend the NACS Trade Fair. It's *better* business to send key buyers along with management. And these specific dollar benefits are in addition to the unmeasured benefits of having your key people exchange ideas with other bookstore executives, of getting the stimulation of workshops and seminars, of picking up merchandise and merchandising ideas from over 4 miles of vendor displays.

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capped people and single parents. It proposed deep cutbacks in the amount of money that states could use to finance innovative vocational-education programs.

Administration officials argued that the federal government should place most of its emphasis on providing students with basic academic skills, not specific job skills.

Said Mr. Bauer, the Under Secretary of Education: "Most employers want well-rounded backgrounds first and specific job training second."

Mr. Parnell, president of the two-year-college association, said the proposed rescissions for this year would be difficult for institutions because many have based their financial and academic plans on the expected federal aid.

He said the drastic cutbacks proposed for fiscal 1987 would be even more harmful, because "many colleges are operating on such a thin line that they really need this amount of money."

Facilities. The Administration proposed a $7.8-million reduction in spending on construction of college facilities in fiscal 1987. No new loans would be made. The Administration said it was seeking only enough money to continue managing and servicing existing loans.

In addition, the Education Department proposed that the portfolios of loans already made through the college-housing loan program be sold to the private sector. Budget officials estimated that as much as $578.6-million could be earned in fiscal 1987 through such action.

The Administration cited several reason for its opposition to federal involvement in construction aid for higher education facilities. It said that the programs are "excessively expensive" and are "complicated, duplicative, and administratively cumbersome."

Arts and humanities. The National Endowment for the Humanities would receive $126.4-million—a decrease of $8.2-million.

The N.E.H. said it would continue to give top priority to programs that preserve humanities materials that are deteriorating and to projects commemorating the bicentennial of the Constitution.

Spending for the National Endowment for the Arts would decline by $20.7-million, to a total of $144.9-million.

The Administration is repeating its request to phase out the Institute of Museum Services. It proposed that $330,000 be spent in fiscal 1987 to carry out administration of the grants already provided to museums, but it sought no money for new grants.

Postal subsidies. The Administration asked that $833.2-million be spent on postal subsidies for mailings by colleges and other non-profit groups. Congress provided $748-million for such subsidies this year.

John R. McKean, chairman of the Postal Service Board of Governors, said last week that increases in postage rates for mailings by non-profit groups would probably be imposed on March 9.

He said a final decision on the size of the rate increases would not be made until the beginning of March, because Congress may decide to provide additional money for the subsidies by that time. If lawmakers provide no extra funds, rates for third-class mail—which is widely used by colleges and universities—would rise by as much as 19 per cent.

Postage rates for non-profit mailings have already been raised once this year—by a range of 23 to 41 per cent at the beginning of January.

U.S. Aid and Parents' Savings

Continued from Page 9

ilies, attend costly private institutions, and qualify only for such federal aid as State Student Incentive Grants or Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, or for grants distributed from their colleges' own funds, the study said.

Because of the way that aid is calculated, saving or earning more does not pay off, since the aid is substantially reduced as a student's family accumulates more resources. For each dollar over $40,000 that a family earns annually, for example, its child's award is reduced by 47 cents.

The study did not determine how many of those higher-income families understood the aid system well enough, and were sufficiently motivated, to adjust their behavior to reduce earnings or savings.

In an interview, Mr. McPherson estimated that about $150-million from the federal government and from colleges' own funds goes each year to families who might have been able to pay more toward college expenses if they hadn't reduced their earnings or savings in order to qualify for more aid.

The report said that families that rely on aid when they actually could contribute more of their own income "reduce the resources available over all to finance higher education."

The number of such families could increase if families become more sophisticated about how the system works, and if college costs continue to rise more rapidly than incomes, qualifying more families for student aid, the report added.

The situation is dangerous, the researchers said, because the system increasingly will "penalize those who exert greater efforts through saving more or working harder."

"When you talk to families who have been very conscientious about saving, they perceive that they are getting screwed," Mr. McPherson said.

The researchers suggested that policy-makers:

► Reduce the amount by which a student's grant is docked as his or her family earns more money.

► Develop a formula to calculate what a family in certain financial circumstances should have been able to save toward college over the years, and then require the family to provide that amount.

► Allow families to pay for college over a longer time—eight years, say, instead of four. That would reduce the likelihood that a family would temporarily reduce its resources in order to qualify for more aid. It also would minimize the amount by which a student's grant would be reduced as the family earned more, because the family's expected contribution would be lower each year.

► Educate families to the fact that saving more for college can enable them to send their children to more expensive institutions.

Because colleges perpetuate the notion, Mr. McPherson said, most parents are under the impression that institutional and federal grants will pick up whatever costs the family cannot cover. Many times that gap is not filled, he said, and parents who do save are likely to be able to send their children to costlier colleges.

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Faculty members at Central Oregon Community College have found that when it comes to keeping students in class, the personal touch pays off. The faculty arranged to make telephone calls to students who were in academic difficulty because they were not coming to class. Professors set up an office, which they called the "follow-up desk," from which to call students.

The professors telephoned the students between 7:30 and 8:15 a.m., explaining that they were concerned about the students' academic success. Then they asked the students why they couldn't come to class that day.

John Weber, dean of instruction, says the method works. Of the 200 students who were contacted during the spring term, 169 returned to class and 150 completed their work for the quarter.

"If students are absent in one class, they tend to be absent in many classes," Mr. Weber says. "Four or five calls from professors can be very effective."

▪

Never lie to a reporter, says a new guide. If reporters want information that you can't make public, say so and explain why. If they ask a question and you don't know the answer, say so and offer to find out. But never—absolutely never—lie.

The advice comes from *The Executive's Guide to Handling a Press Interview* by Dick Martin, a public-relations director.

According to the guide, most executives feel "vaguely unsettled" when they face a reporter, probably because they are not prepared psychologically or professionally to deal with one.

The guide suggests that nervous administrators select one or two major ideas they want to see in a story and try to make their main points to the reporter. They should always give short, realistic answers to questions, it says.

The 48-page guide is available for $5, plus $1 for postage, from Pilot Books, 103 Cooper Street, Babylon, N.Y. 11702; (516) 422-2225.

▪

To plan for retirement, academics must consider finances, housing, health care, legal issues, and the social and personal ramifications of a new life style.

For those seeking help in preparing for retirement, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund have published an annotated bibliography of publications on retirement. The bibliography lists about 45 books, giving a short description of each and the titles of chapters.

Most of the books are available in public libraries. They may also be purchased in paperback editions.

An Annotated Bibliography of Retirement Preparation Books is available without charge from T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F., 730 Third Avenue, New York 10017; (212) 490-9000.

Personal & Professional

Typical College Trustee, Survey Finds, Is a Middle-Aged, White Businessman

Women's numbers jump one-third in decade; more blacks are picked for public boards

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON
WASHINGTON

Middle-aged, white businessmen continue to predominate on college governing boards, but the representation of women and ethnic minorities has shown modest gains in the last decade, according to a nationwide survey.

Of approximately 48,000 people who held voting positions on governing boards last spring, weighted survey data indicate, 90 per cent were white, 80 per cent were men, 42 per cent held positions in business or had retired from such positions—making business more heavily represented than any other field—and 70 per cent were at least 50 years old, including 32 per cent who were at least 60.

First Such Study Since 1976

However, the survey, the first of its kind since the fall of 1976, also turned up these changes in board composition:

► The proportion of women increased by one-third, rising from about 15 per cent in 1976 to about 20 per cent in 1985. Comparable gains for women were found at both public and private institutions.

► The proportion of blacks at public institutions nearly doubled—from 5.9 per cent in 1976 to 11.4 per cent in the latest count.

However, with the proportion of blacks on private-college boards having gone up only four-tenths of a point, to 5.5 per cent, the overall representation of blacks increased only slightly—to 6.3 per cent from 6 per cent.

► Representation of other minority groups, not counting Hispanics, increased to 3 per cent from 1 per cent. Hispanics accounted for 0.6 per cent in 1985; comparable data for 1976 were not available.

► The proportion of trustees belonging to more than one governing board declined from about 19 per cent in the previous survey to less than 10 per cent in 1985.

Findings from the Association of Governing Boards' new survey of college trustees appear in a Fact-File on Page 27.

Officials of the organization that sponsored both studies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, said the decline in multiple memberships suggested that trustees were devoting more time and energy to service on individual boards and thus were less inclined to belong to more than one.

Richard T. Ingram, vice-president of the association, called that development "healthy and important" for campus governance. He said he did not think the finding might reflect, instead, a waning interest in trusteeship on the part of some board members.

A report of the survey, scheduled to be published this week, cautioned that the drop in multiple memberships might have resulted from the inclusion of non-educational institutions in the earlier results, but Mr. Ingram said the reported decline was dramatic nonetheless.

Executives Urged to Volunteer

Other data pointed to representation on governing boards of a wider range of executive positions than before, noted Richard D. Legon, the association's vice-president for membership and development.

He said the results reflected a growing trend in corporations to encourage volunteerism among executives below top management.

The survey was conducted for the Association of Governing Boards by the Higher Education Panel of the American Council on Education. Data were collected from members of 215 single-campus boards and 157 multi-campus boards, and were statistically adjusted to provide a national profile of 2,237 boards at 3,039 institutions.

The survey report, *Composition of Governing Boards, 1985*, may be ordered from the A.G.B., One Dupont Circle, Suite 400, Washington 20036. The price is $10 for association members and $12 for others.

1 in 6 Female Graduate Students in Psychology Reports Having Sexual Contact with a Professor

One in six female psychology students had sexual contact with a professor while working toward a graduate degree, a recent survey found.

Nearly one-third of the doctorate-holders questioned reported that they had been subjected to unwarranted sexual advances, many from their research advisers. Half of those women said their professors had retaliated against them when they turned away the advances.

Researchers at the University of Missouri at Columbia surveyed 464 women with doctoral degrees in clinical psychology. In their report, published in the January issue of *American Psychologist*, they speculate that the results reflect the degree of sexual activity between professors and students in other fields as well.

51 Pct. Now Call Experience Forced

In general, recent graduates reported sexual contact with their instructors more often than those who received their doctorates many years ago.

Only 28 per cent of the psychologists who were sexually involved with their instructors said they believed, at the time, that they had been coerced into the relationship.

Considering the matter now, however, far more—51 per cent—said the contact had been forced. In retrospect, nearly 14 per cent said they felt "very coerced."

More respondents now consider their personal involvement a hindrance to their working relationships—51 per cent, compared with 40 per cent who believed it was an obstacle at the time.

"Now that there's been more attention in our literature, they're looking back and saying, 'Hey, maybe there was a problem there,' " explained Joseph S. Thorpe, professor of psychology at the Columbia campus.

Mr. Thorpe wrote the report with Robert D. Glaser, a graduate student at the university.

Mr. Thorpe said in an interview that the survey had "served to bring a serious problem out of the closet, shedding some light on how these relationships get started."

The results show that the discipline needs to do much more to educate students about its ethical codes and standards, Mr. Thorpe said.

"It's not like a bunch of lecherous professors putting the moves on defenseless students," he said. "There are those, of course. But quite a few of these people say that at the time they said, 'I didn't see any problem with this. This was neat.' "

According to the study, only 3 per cent of the respondents reported that their graduate training had included "thorough" coverage of the ethical considerations in sexual involvement with instructors. About 88 per cent reported that there had been no such coverage at all.

The researchers recommended that the American Psychological Association strengthen its statement of ethical standards to elaborate on the "potential exploitation" inherent in such relationships.

'A Need for Housekeeping'

"Clearly there is a need for housekeeping by the profession," their report says. "This process could start by informing today's students (tomorrow's educators and professionals) of these critical issues, however discomforting it may be to acknowledge them."

As for the educators, Mr. Thorpe added: "It's their responsibility, before pursuing intimate relationships with students, to remove themselves from the educational relationship."

Mr. Thorpe noted that the survey group had included only women who had successfully completed graduate school. The results, he said, don't indicate whether—or how many—women left their studies because of intimate involvement with their instructors.

—SCOTT HELLER

TIAA Pensions Seen Threatened by Tax Bill

Continued from Page 1

pay would significantly reduce the amount of money available to retirees.

Participants in the T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. system would lose about one half of one per cent of their pension earnings each year, he said.

"That may not sound like much," said Mr. MacDonald, "but when you realize that this amount is compounded over 30 years' time for some people, that means that some benefits would be reduced by 10 to 12 per cent."

A Million Participants

The average faculty member participates in T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. for 30 to 35 years, according to the American Association of University Professors.

Approximately one million people participate in T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. pension plans.

Many other aspects of the House bill would also restrict the retirement benefits available to college workers. For instance, college employees would be allowed to set aside no more than $7,000 annually through the type of tax-deferred annuity plans which are widely used in academe. The $7,000 would include money set aside through an individual retirement account.

Another section of the House bill would require colleges to demonstrate that they are offering comparably attractive pension arrangements to both faculty and non-faculty employees.

A recent study by the American Council on Education concluded that the cost of complying with that "nondiscrimination" rule would increase the costs of providing pension benefits at some colleges by 20 to 50 per cent.

Further, if a college could not prove that it was providing comparable benefits to a broad range of employees, its workers might be required to begin paying taxes immediately on the contributions made to a tax-deferred plan, the study found.

Mr. MacDonald said the House's plan to tax T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. was unfair because virtually no other pension system is subject to taxation.

"This singles out the college and university pension system for unfair treatment."

"This singles out the college and university pension system for unfair treatment," he said.

The House action was designed to tax non-profit companies that sell insurance, such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

The provision would tax both the insurance activities and the pension plans of T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F., although House Ways and Means Committee aides said other elements of the bill would allow the companies to restructure their organization and thus escape the payment of taxes on the pension plans.

Mr. MacDonald said the restructuring that would be necessary to avoid taxation of the pension plans would be "formidable."

He said T.I.A.A. would be forced to eliminate its "guarantees" that participants will receive a specific amount of interest on their pension savings. Participants are now guaranteed at least 3 per cent in interest earnings, although the total interest—including dividends—has exceeded 10 per cent in recent years.

Company officials contend that the guarantees offer participants security in case a worsened economy or other factors reduce what T.I.A.A. can earn through their investments and thus reduce the money available for benefits.

Mr. MacDonald said loss of the security provided by the guarantee might lead many colleges to drop T.I.A.A. plans in favor of other arrangements.

He contended that this would lead to "fragmentation" of higher education's pension system that "would reduce faculty mobility and would be disruptive and costly to the colleges."

Although adamantly opposed to the taxation of the pension plans, Mr. MacDonald told the panel that T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. would not object to efforts to impose taxes on the income the companies earn by selling insurance.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said the House plan to tax T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. "makes no sense." The amount of money the federal government could earn by taxing the companies—estimated to be about $80-million annually—was not worth "wrecking one of the most stable pension plans there is. It's a fundamental mistake," he said.

Senator Moynihan criticized the House Ways and Means Committee for not holding public hearings on the issue of levying taxes on T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F.

Chafee Deluged with Mail

Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, said he had been deluged with letters from college employees expressing concern that their retirement benefits would be taxed if T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. lost its tax exemption.

That is inaccurate, he said, because the tax would be levied on the companies and only indirectly affect people who participate in the T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. system. Senator Chafee said he would oppose the taxation of T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. because it would reduce the benefits available to college workers.

College Governing Boards

(STORY ON PAGE 23)

Characteristics of the boards

	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions
Number of governing boards	751	1,486	2,237
Multi-campus boards	154	33	187
Single-campus boards	597	1,453	2,050
Number of positions authorized for voting members	6,528	45,135	51,663
Number of members serving	6,481	41,513	47,994
Vacancies	47	3,622	3,669
Average number of members	8.6	27.9	21.5

Characteristics of their voting members

	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions
Sex:			
Men	76.9%	80.4%	79.9%
Women	23.1%	19.6%	20.1%
Age:			
Younger than 30	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%
30-39	10.8%	6.2%	6.8%
40-49	26.4%	19.9%	20.8%
50-59	32.8%	38.9%	38.1%
60-69	22.7%	24.3%	24.1%
70 and older	5.5%	8.6%	8.2%
Race:			
White	85.2%	90.9%	90.1%
Black	11.4%	5.5%	6.3%
Hispanic	2.7%	0.3%	0.6%
Other	0.7%	3.3%	3.0%
Primary occupation:			
Business:			
Executive, banking	9.0%	10.4%	10.2%
Executive, large corporation	10.5%	13.9%	13.5%
Executive, small business	14.8%	12.0%	12.4%
Other business position	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Clergy	1.0%	14.3%	12.5%
Education:			
College faculty member	0.9%	3.3%	2.9%
Higher-education officer	1.3%	3.5%	3.2%
Schoolteacher, administrator	5.9%	3.1%	3.4%
School-system administrator	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Full-time student	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Other educational position	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Farmer, rancher	4.4%	0.7%	1.2%
Government	3.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Health professions	8.6%	3.7%	4.4%
Homemaker	5.8%	4.8%	4.9%
Law	10.4%	5.9%	6.5%
Other	4.7%	7.8%	7.3%
Retired:			
Corporate, financial officer	2.7%	4.7%	4.4%
Educator	5.3%	1.2%	1.7%
Professional	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Other	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%
Education:			
High-school diploma	9.1%	3.7%	4.4%
Associate degree	5.0%	2.6%	2.9%
Bachelor's degree	38.8%	40.5%	40.2%
Master's degree	18.2%	23.5%	22.8%
Professional degree	21.8%	18.5%	18.9%
Doctorate	6.9%	11.2%	10.7%
Other characteristics:			
Alumnus of institution served	13.0%	31.0%	28.2%
Corporate board member	14.5%	28.5%	26.6%
Corporate president, chairman	11.3%	19.5%	18.4%
Member of another governing board	4.2%	10.4%	9.6%

Note: Based on survey responses from 215 single-campus boards and 157 multi-campus boards. Statistically adjusted to represent characteristics of 2,237 boards at 3,039 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BOARDS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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